

FEB
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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Moscow Oblast)

DATE DISTR 25 March 1952

SUBJECT Section of the Dresden Koch & Sterzel Firm Rebuilt
near Teply Stan

NO OF PAGES 2

25X1A

NO. OF ENCL. 2 (3 pages)
LISTED BELOW

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

DATE OF INFO.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

1. In Teplyy Stan ($55^{\circ}37'N / 37^{\circ}30'E$) source met a German engineer, who had been forced to sign a contract to work in the U.S.S.R. for five years. This engineer was in his mid-fifties and had formerly been the manager of a Dresden plant which was dismantled by the Soviets. The machinery of the dismantled plant was installed in Plant No 45, which was about 5 minutes from Teplyy Stan and 2 km from the Moscow-Kiev trunk line. The German engineer was the manager of this new plant. Electrical accessories were allegedly produced there. A settlement for German test pilots, with whom this engineer was in close contact, was said to be near Teplyy Stan.
2. The second PW reported that a factory, called "Zavod Corpus" by the PWS, was on the highway from Moscow to Kiev near km mark 23. To the west "Zavod Corpus" was bordered by an airfield, which was called "Corpus Airfield" by the PWS. To the north the plant was bordered by a fuel dump. A narrow-gauge field railway led from the factory area to the airfield. The factory was surrounded by fields. *
3. The German plant manager, a Professor Fischer (fmu) from Dresden, told the PWS that his entire Dresden plant had been transferred to the U.S.S.R. When source arrived there in May 1949, production had already been started. Additional buildings were under construction. From the surveying work and the staking out of building sites, it was inferred that the plant was going to be expanded to the south.
4. The "Corpus Zavod" produced X-ray sets of various sizes at a rate of 10 to 15 units per day. Aircraft altimeters, speedometers, revolution counters and magnetic instruments used by the aircraft industry were also manufactured. The finished products were said to be trucked to Moscow. The aircraft instruments were packed in boxes and possibly shipped out by air.
5. A total of about 3,000 Soviets, working three shifts, were employed at the plant. The work force included many members of the Stalin Youth. The workers lived in a settlement near the plant or came by bus, presumably from Moscow. Two German

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engineers, who had previously worked in the Dresden plant, were also employed there.

6. Security measures at the plant were very strict. The area was guarded by the MVD and surrounded by a barbed-wire fence. Watch towers had been erected every 200 meters. At night guards with watch dogs patrolled along the fence.
7. The third PW worked at a settlement near a plant, called Zavod 45. ** Single-story wooden buildings were seen in the factory area. "Zavod 45" did not look like a real factory. From other PWs who did excavation work in the area source learned that the construction of permanent buildings was planned. This was confirmed by the German engineer, whom source met.
8. This German engineer, a Herr Fischer, was about 60; he had formerly been the manager of a large plant in Dresden. Source believes that X-ray sets or something like that were produced in the Dresden plant which was dismantled by the Soviets. The German engineer was forced to work for five years in the U.S.S.R. and was charged with the mission of building up Zavod 45 along the lines of the Dresden plant. He was given a monthly salary of 3,000 rubles. Nothing was learned by source of other German experts employed at the plant, but he believes that more German engineers may have been there. The German couple once mentioned a chief engineer of a Dresden plant with whom they were in connection. ***

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* [REDACTED] Comment. For source's sketch of the location and layout of the plant, see Annex 1.

** [REDACTED] Comment. For the third PW's sketch of the area around Zavod 45, see Annex 2.

*** [REDACTED] Comment. The Mr. Fischer reported as director of Zavod 45 was formerly director of the Koch & Sterzel Firm in Dresden. This then is the plant reported as being rebuilt as Plant No 45 near the Teplyy Stan airfield. However, only part of the Koch & Sterzel Firm can possibly have been transferred to the U.S.S.R. since the plant continues to operate at 13 Overbeckstrasse, Dresden N-30. Its present name is Transformatoren und Roentgenwerk Dresden (Transformer and X-Ray Equipment Plant); it belongs to the VVB(Z) VEM, and its numerical designation is 36/361/0101. It still produces transformers, electrical testing apparatus, X-ray equipment, and electrical instruments. Plant No 45 was previously known as an aircraft engine plant in Moscow-East.

2 Annexes:

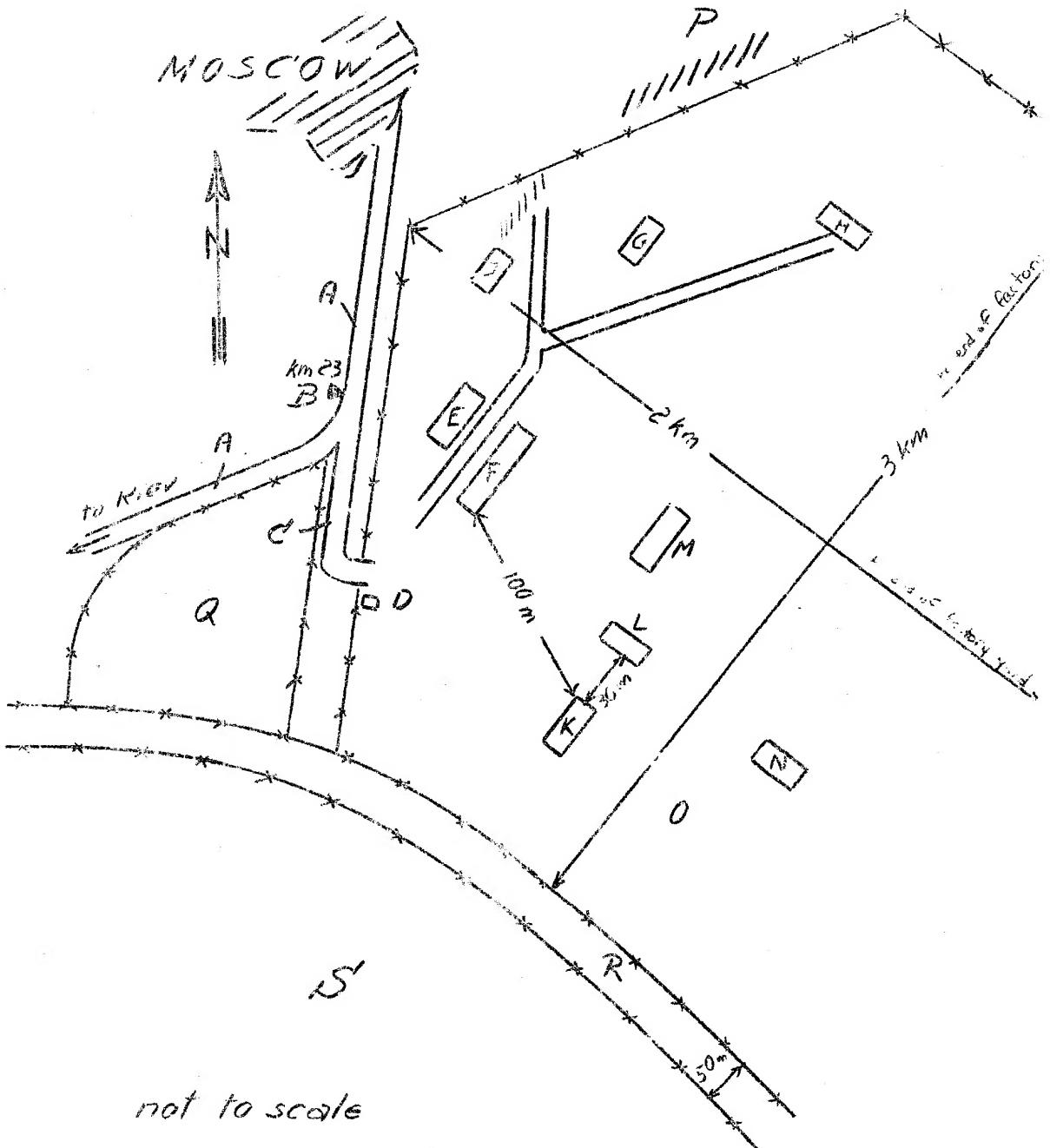
1. Layout sketch of Zavod Corpus with legend
2. Location sketch of Zavod 45

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Layout Sketch of Zavod Corpus



Legend:

See attached list

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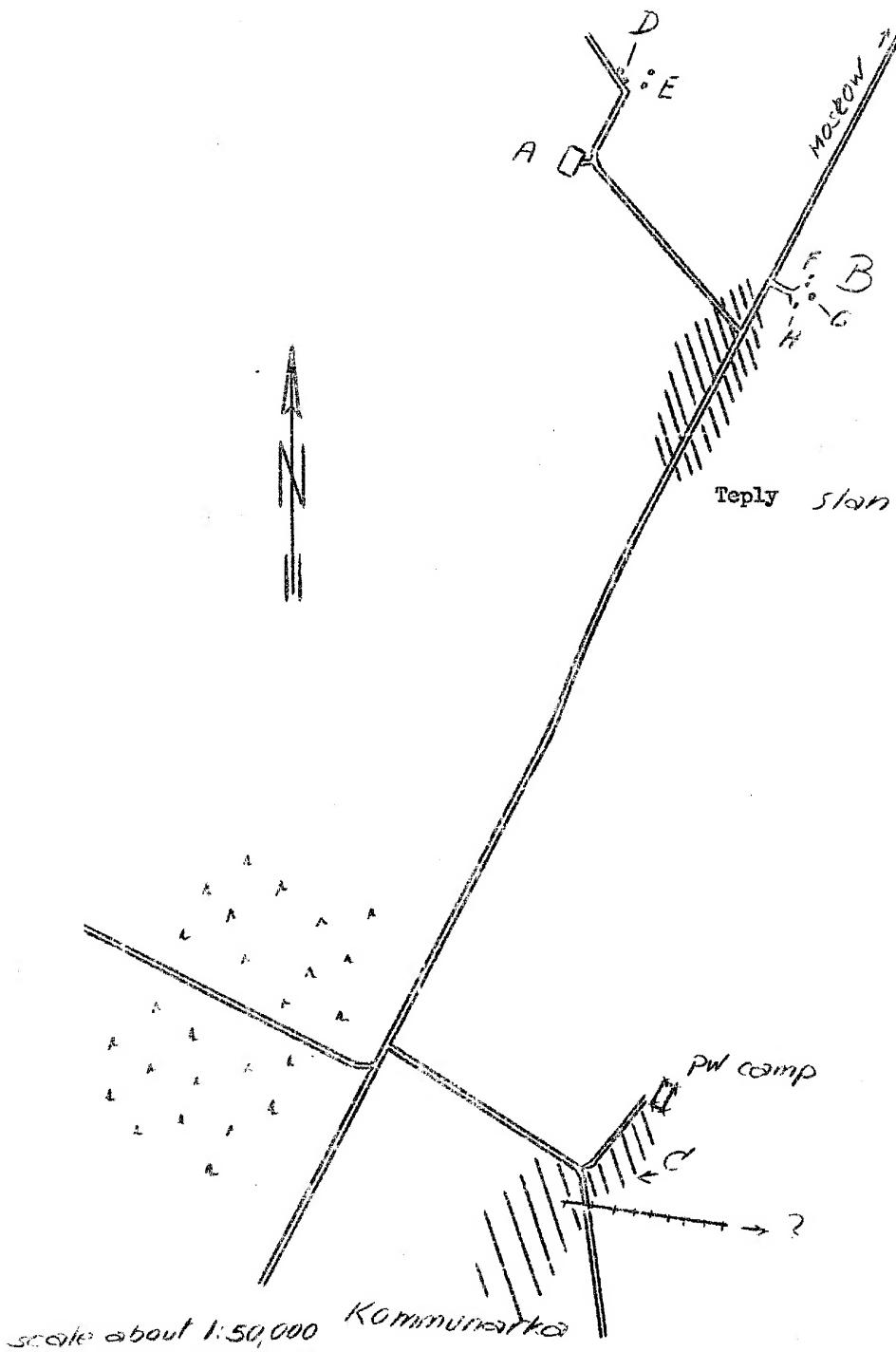
Legend to Attachment 1

- A Moscow-Kiev highway
- B Km mark 23
- C Road to factory
- D Guardhouse
- E Laboratory, three-story brick structure, 30x8-12 meters. Here luminous dials were produced, and X-ray tubes of various sizes were tested.
- F X-ray department, 80x15 meters, producing duraluminum casings for X-ray sets, installing measuring instruments, doing the final assembly work on X-ray sets. The finished sets were packed in boxes of 160x100x90 cm and 70x45x90 cm.
- G Mechanical workshop, 50x3 meters, a slag stone structure. The shop, which was equipped with a punching machine, produced accessories such as dial indicators, switches, instrument boards and casings for gauges in addition to sockets for X-ray tubes. The parts and accessories produced in the mechanical workshop were sent to the X-ray department.
- H Forge, a minor installation
- I Sawmill with a lumber yard east of it
- K Brick building, 50x10-15 meters, with a tile roof
- L Brick building, same as K, but with red sheet-metal roof
- M Building site; excavation work started in May or June 1949
- N Wooden shed, about 30x8x12 meters
- O Area where surveying work was done, probably for an enlargement of the plant
- P Settlement, called "Corpus", comprising 20 one-family houses. According to Soviet workers, they had been built by German PIs in 1945
- Q Fuel dump, which was fenced off from the factory area. Four bunker-like earth-revetments and two large containers, each 30 meters long and about 2.5 meters in diameter, were seen. The fuel arrived in tank trucks
- R Safety belt, set off by several barbed-wire fences between which guards patrolled
- S "Corpus" airfield, apparently connected with the plant since a narrow-gauge railway led from it to the field. Hangars or concrete runways were not seen. From 30 to 50 jet planes with swept-back wings were stationed at the field.

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Location Sketch of Zavod 45

Legend:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A Zavod 45 | E Dwelling houses in process of construction |
| B Radio station | |
| 1 Two dwelling houses. | |
| 2 Main building in process of construction | |
| 3 Garage | |
| C Four cattle farms | |
| D Quarters of the German plant manager | |